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OLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, commissing importance, micited from any quarter of the mortel—if used with a mally pold for. BG-OUR FOREIGN COMMISSION DESIRES.

MINEROLARY REQUIRED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND FASS

AMUSHMENTS THIS MUNING.

BOADWAY THRATER Broadway-King Chirking MESLO'S GARDEN, Broadway- ROBERT MIGAINS -INLE OF BOWERT THEATER, BOWERT-BEADS VAN HUNTER, OR

AURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Speet-A WINIER'S SAURA MERNES VABIRTIES, Broadway-BELFREGOR

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Money-John Past

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 672 Broadway-Maiad Queen

WOOD'S MINSTRELP, 666 Broadway - STREETLAN PER-BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 536 Broad-ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway-Panoramo Pictures

BROOKLYN ATHENAUM, Brooklyn-GRAND CONCERT

Bew York, Wednesday, Sebraary 13, 1856.

The steamship Canada, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst., is now due at Halifax. She brings a

week later European news.

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Hale introduced a bill repealing the act authorizing the Maval Retiring Board. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The discussion of the Central American question was resumed, Mr. Wilson having the floor. He ridiculed the idea of a war with Great Britain, and had no fears that the Pierce administration would embark in such an enterprise The Clayton-Bulwer treaty should, he said, be declared null and void. As for Central America, she will take care of herself, and the Anglo-Saxon emigration there will democratize the country by the time we come into possession of it. At the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's speech the impression was pretty general in the Senate that the subject under debate had come to be a bore, and Mr. Mason moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. At the suggestion of Mr. Foot, however, it was postponed till Monday, when Mr. Clayton will again ex. press his views in relation to the famous treaty which bears his name. The House ballotted three times for printer, without any change in the figures. and then adjourned.

Hon. George M. Dallas, the newly appointed Minister to England, left Washington yesterday for Philadelphia. He goes out in the Baltic, on the 5th of March. Philip N. Dallas, son of the Minister, has received the appointment of Secretary of Lega-

the charter of this city was introduced. It is the one prepared by certain members of the Board of Aldermen. The Councilmen have also sent up amendments to the charter. Out of the two it is be-Neved that something acceptable may be constructed A petition from merchants of New York, asking a return of the head and hospital money levied on passengers, was presented. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Canal Board for information as to what would be the effect of abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent. The bill incorporating the Honduras Inter-oceanic Steam and Railway Company passed to a third reading. Nothing of inteest transpired in the Assembly.

By the arrival of the steamship Prometheus at

New Orleans from Punta Arenas 5th inst. we have news from California, Oregon and Nicaragua. The dates from San Francisco are to the 21st ult. The markets were unchanged. The accounts from the mining and agricultural districts were encouraging. The election of a United States Senator occupied the attention of the politicians, and the prospects of the Know Nothing nominee seem to be good. There is no other news of importance. In Oregon another engagement had taken place between the troops and Indians, and it was reported that twenty-three of the the government had suspended relations with our Minister, Mr. Wheeler. The country was perfectly tranquil. The Northern Light left Punta Arenas on the 5th inst. for this port. She brings \$350,000 in treasure. She will probably arrive to-day, with the details of the news.

Another sudden change in the atmosphere has overtaken us. From the spring-like temperature of the past day or two we are again plunged into all the icy coldness of winter. The wind veered around to the westward very suddenly yesterday afternoon, and continued to blow in violent squalls for some hours. Last night the thermometer ranged from nine to twelve degrees above zero. From the appearance of the heavens at midnight we were in-clined to think that a few days of cold weather are in store for us. What does the philosopher of Brooklyn Heights say?

We give elsewhere a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Board of Ten Governors last even-ing, from which it will be seen that Comptroller Flagg has got into a snari with the Board by refus ing to honor a requisition of theirs amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. The Governors are very indignant thereat. There are now 6,586 per sons in the institutions under charge of the Almshonse department. During the past week 2,352 families received relief in money.

The convention called to take measures for the as-

sistance of Irish emigrants desiring to settle in Canada West, convened at Buffalo yesterday. Seventy delegates were in attendance. After the appoint ment of a committee to select permanent officers. the meeting adjourned for the day.

It is stated that the difficulties between the New Jersey and the New York and Eric Raitroad Companies, in regard to their respective rights, are in a fair way of being amicably settled. Negotiations are now going on which will lead to such a result The Eric road will, in all probability, make a cut of their own through the Bergen rocks.

The annual assay at the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, took place on Monday. The following named gentlemen composed the commission:-Dr Pranklin Bache, of Philadelphia; Col. Claudius Cro set, of Richmond, Va.; Capt. A. H. Bowman, United States Army; Jas. McCormick, Esq., of Harrisburg Pa.: Hon. John K. Kane, Judge United States Dis rict Court, Jas. C. Vandyke, Esq., United State Attorney; Charles Brown, Esq., Collector of the

The cotton market yesterday was much excited and displayed great activity. The sales embraced about 7,000 bales, about half of which was in transitu. The market closed at about ic. advance. We quote middling Uplands at about 10 c., and New Orleans do. at 10 c. a 10 c.—closing firm. There was rather a firmer feering in flour. Among the sales were 2,000 a 3,000 bols. Southern, fair extras. for export, at \$9 a \$9 50. Wheat was steady; red Southern and Tennessee sold at \$1 90 a \$1 94, Mis souri white at \$2 10, and Canadian at \$2 a \$2 06-Corn was heavy, and sales of yellow Southern and Jersey ranged from 80c. a 84c. Pork was heavy. with sales of mess at \$15 75 a \$16. Sugars, with more doing, were about jc. lower. Coffee was steady at previous rates. Freights to Liverpool and London were firm. To the former 25,000 a 30,000 bushels grain were engaged at rates given in another column. Whiskey was heavy and lower, with sales of State prison bbls. at 30c.

The President's Hansas Procis

The Kansas proclamation of Presiden Pierce (of which we gave the substance yesterday, and which we publish at length this morning,) is a decidedly interesting document. Without doing any serious violence to the moral courage and independence of the administration, we dare say that we are indebted for the definite position which Mr. Pierce has at length assumed in this business, to the startling message of Governor Chase to the Ohio Legislature, and the concurrent proceedings in that body in behalf of civil war and disunion. We have already given our readers this belligerent, fanatical and disunion message of Governor Chase, which, with the extract we re-publish this morning from one of our Ohio cotemporaries, very clearly shows that the issue at length presented to Mr. Pierce was positive intervention or civil war.

The proclamation before us satisfies us that it was not ignorance of his duty in the premises to which we should attribute the apparent indifference of our executive heretofore to these border troubles. Oh! no! Mr. Pierce seems to understand very well, when driven to the wall, that he has taken an eath to support the constitution, and that the constitution enjoins it upon him to see that "the laws are faithfully executed." The Kansas-Nebraska bill leaves the question of slavery or no slavery in the Territory to the people thereof. Immediately after the passage of the act the abolition propaganda of the North proceeded to organize joint stock societies for the "deliverance of Kansas from the slave oligarchy." Armed bands of abolition emigrants were thus raised and desnatched to the seat of war, for the purpose of holding the Territory, to the utter exclusion of Southern emigrants with their slave property. The slaveholding people of the border counties of Missouri became alarmed for their future safety with this ingathering of active armed abolitionists upon their flank. They resolved to meet force by force, and proceeded accordingly to action. It is needless to recapitulate the well known details of the subsequent doings between the abolition expeditionists and the so-called "border ruffians." It is enough to know that between them the popular sovereignty doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill has been little better than a mockery and a delusion-that the law has not been "faithfully executed." and that the President, for reasons best known to himself, has waived his pre rogative and his duty of enforcing the law apon all parties concerned, until the abolition Governor of Ohio takes the field in open defiance and contempt of the powers at Washington.

As the matter now stands, there are two Territorial governments in Kansas-the government under the Kansas-Nebraska act, of which Wilson Shannon is the local executive chief, and the abolition propaganda government, of which General Lane and the socalled Governor Robison, under the pretence of a new constitution, are the principals. The first government, it is charged by the adverse party, is a government of the Missouri "border ruffians;" and the second has been undeniably organized in contempt of the organic Territorial law, and of the authority reserved in the law, to the general government of the Union, including his Excellency the President of the United States. It is in the midst of this condition of things, and with the hazards impending of an abolition filibustering descent upon Kansas, under the authority of the Governor and Legislature of Ohio-to say nothing of Governor Clark and the Seward legion at Albany-that President Pierce issues bis marvellous proclamation. It is at this juncture that he admonishes all classes of filibusters, within and without the Territory, that he intends to enforce the observance of the law-that is, to see that the law is "faithfully executed." Why wait all this time? from bad to worse, inflaming throughout the Union a spirit of sectional discord, enmity and strife, until brought to the verge of a general rupture? Was it not easy to foresee what must inevitably follow those initiative abolition emigration movements to Kansas" -or, with the first outbreaks between these fauxtical adventurers and the Missouri borderers. was it not manifest that it would be the worst of expedients to sit still and leave the evil to cure itself? It strikes us that had we the one term principle established as the law of the Presidency there would have been smooth and peaceful work in the settlement of Kansas, and in the legitimate determination of the law of popular sovereignty. Mr. Pierce has had that difficult task to do, in reference to a renomination, of carrying water upon both shoulders without wetting himself upon either side. After a thorough drenching from the experiment, he makes a virtue of necessity, and proclaims his policy to be the enforcement of the law against all disorganizers within and without the Terri-

tory. Promises, however, are one thing with this administration, and performances are another. We await the performance in this case, before joining in any rejoicings of the intervention of Mr. Pierce in behalf of law and order. In the meantime, we admonish the Kansas belligerents that they have nothing to fear and nothing to hope from the black republicans of Congress until they shall have disposed of the heavy plunder of the public printing, and made some arrangements concerning other measures for fleecing the public treasury. With our black republicans, freedom is tae word; but even with them, freedom is a humbug when the public plunder is at stake.

The Condition of the Streets-Action of the Board of Connellmen.

We have had occasion, several times, to call the attention of the city government, and the citizens generally, to the present disgraceful condition of the streets. We foresaw, a week ago, that the present very nasty state of things must ensue unless the streets were cleaned, and that some extraordinary legislation was needed. The preliminary step for that legislation was taken by the Mayor. He sent, on Friday last, a special message to the Board of Councilmen, of which document the following is a copy :-

following is a copy:

MAYON'S CITICE, Feb. 8, 1856.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF COLNCILMEN—
GENTLEMEN—The condition of the streets of the city, arising from the extraordinary collection of ice and snow, calls for some immediate and effective action. In the great thoroughfares, such as Broadway and the narrow streets of the lower part of the city—where the travel of carts and other vehicles is immense, and which should be freed from obstructions and topediment—the injury is beyond estimate. A thaw, which will be succeeded by the overflowing of basements and cellars, saids from the effects upon public health, will injure property to aye greater extent. This subject calls for prompt and decisive action. I have no power to expend a follar for the purpose without the authority of the Common Conneil to do so, Permit me, therefore, to ask tha 'you will give the

Mocessary authority at your present assion, so that the first meeting of the Board of Alderson it can co-rur, that we may forthwish remove the snow and a term the streets referred to, before serious damages a inflicted upon the property and health of our citizens. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

This message was referred to the standing Committee on Cleaning Streets. That committee, at the session of Monday, made report as follows :-

The Committee on Cleaning Streets, to whem was re-ferred the annexed communication from his Honor the Mayor, together with the resolutions and petitions re-lating to the present condition of the streets, respectfully report—

that they have fully considered the subject matter;
that they have fully considered that no power can
given or assumed by any other than the properly orgaized department, viz.: Streets and Lamps (accept wh
deemed to be detrimental to the public health).

freed department, viz.: Streets and Lamps (accept when deemed to be detrimental to the public health). Your committee, however, deeming it essential that something should be done towards the removal of the snow and ice, will exercise what power they believe is conceded to them, and for that purpose subsuit the following resolutions for adoption:

- iceo.ved, That the Superintendent of Streets be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the removal forthwith of all the snow and ice from all the streets, avenues and public places of the city, where he may deem it necessary. To eaable said Superintendent of Streets to perform the raid work satisfactority, your committee also submit the following ordinance for your consideration, viz.—
An ordinance making additional appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-siz.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in common council convened,

That the further sum of seventy-five thousand dollar (\$75,000) be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for and on account of cleaning streets. S. H. RAYMOND, ALEXANDER HEMPHILL, Committee

EPH. RERD, GEO. W. WARNER, E. C. McCONNELL, This report was referred to the Committee of

the Whole, the following named members being present:-

B. F. Pinckney, President; Councilmen J. L. Smith Clifton, Gavitt, Haulch, Blekford, Waugh, Barney, Urane Murray, McKinley, Warner, Barry, Gray, Phillips, Cogor, Rock Gartin, Avery, Kennard, Hemphill, Cooper, Rock ner, Van Tine, Whitlock, Colver, Skasus, Boole, Ray mond, Hart, Floyd, McConnell, Reed, O'Reilly, Farran M. Smith, Brady, Swan, Appleby, Leary, Merritt, S. Hopper, Watrons, Van Riper, Siller, Odell, B. Reilly Wallace, Ryer, Dunn, Noyes, Taylor, Baxter, Bradley Cargill and J. A. Hopper.

The fate of the report, in the hands of these

report:--

patriots, is thus briefly set forth in the official

On motion, the Board then recoived itself into Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the ordinance appropriating \$75,000 to remove the ice and anow in the public streets; and after some time spent thereon, the committee arose and recommended that the ordinance belaid over. Which report was adopted.

The debate in committee was exceedingly interesting. It has been said by a great historian that all large bodies no matter if they be composed of men of extensive acquirement and acknowledged ability-have a natural tendency to become mobs. It is not remarkable. then, that our Board of Councilmen, which has generally been composed of men who had neither extensive acquirements nor ability, should have been a mob since its existence, and that the majority of its members should have viewed every subject through the contracted medium of their own narrow minds. We are not at all surprised to hear that one legislator, Mr. Swan, said it was a "waste or the public money to clean the whole city." It is to be hoped that the constituents of Mr. Swan who find their streets impassable, will remember him when he again asks for their votes. Another Solon, Mr. Merritt, said he claimed to be a practical man, but talked very much like an impracticable one. This Councilman, as a proof of his practical statesmanship, desires that the people shall pay for cleaning the streets by subscrip tion, having already paid taxes for that purpose. "I am not going," said the eloquent Merritt, "to tax the people for any such foolishness. I own a little property myself, and pay some taxes, and I haint going to pay any more than I can help. I haint going to stand here and vote money out of my own pocket, no how you can fix it." (Laughter). Merrit's district ought to be proud of him. Another brilliant individual Mr. Watrons saw no reason why the streets should be cleaned. He employed in his business "numbers of cartmen. and they have no difficulty in getting along. How a man could get up in his place and make such a statement as that we cannot see. He must have been bronzed for the occasion We have seen in Fulton street and Broadway numerous carts completely blocked up, and ble and labor to deliver one ton of coal now than it would be to cart one hundred tons when the streets were in a decent condition. Several Councilmen objected to the appro

priation on the ground that the streets could be cleaned for double the amount during the whole year. In the first place, the streets have never been properly cleaned, except by special appropriation under the authority of the Board of Health. The contract system is a terrible humbug, as has been fully shown by the late trial of the head of the department. Even if it were effective, it would not answer in the present exigency, because it would require at least a month to advertise for, receive, open and decide upon the bids. During that time the injury to local trade, and the damage to citizens generally, could not be repaid by seven times seventy-five thousand dollars.

Another objection to the report of the comittee-which was precisely what was needed -was that the money would be used up as spoils. Was this the case when the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was placed in the hands of the Board of Health? Were not the streets cleaned then as they ne ver had been cleaned before? Were not the intentions of the Common Council fully realized? The Councilmen could have thrown any guards they saw fit around the appropriation, and could have secured it so that it would be impossible to divert the money from its original object. But they would not do that. It would seem that the real reason why the ordinance was overslaughed was because the Councilmen saw no opportunity to make spoils cut of it for themselves. The committee deserve credit. The rest of the Board we leave to their constituents, and we have given their names, so that they may be duly

At the same time that these disgraceful scenes are being enacted at the City Hall, we find the streets getting into a worse condition every day. At some points they are positively impassable. We wish that some of the Councilmen could look at the junction of Pearl and Chatham streets, the Bowery and Grand street, &c. &c. They would find great redans of snow and ice, with deep trenches in front, and a very uncertain surface all around. They would see that it is impossible to cross at these and many other points without being wet and spiashed to the knees. In Broadway they would find the traders losing thousands of dollars per day by the awful condition of that avenue. and they would find that a journey by ompilus from Fourteenth street to the Battery is as rough as a sea voyage. They would find that some branches of trade have almost entirely stopped, in consequence of the bad walking and bad weather. We believe that the Councilmen are stupid enough, but

we do not believe that they are so obtuse as not to be able to see these things. If the Mayor had had the power, we have no doubt that the principal streets would have been cleaned before this time. It must be done, however, in some way or other, and we hope the commit tee will call up its report at the earliest possi-

New City Charters. The Councilmen have before them tw drafts of city charters, upon which they are to deliberate on Friday evening: one from a majority, the other from the minority of the Com-

mittee on Amendments to the Charter. The most noticeable feature of these doou ments is their perfect harmony in relation to the mode of appointment of heads of departments. Both propose that all heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Aldermen. The same thing was proposed in the Aldermen's pro-jected charter. This is comment enough on the present plan of electing these officers. It shows conclusively that all classes are satisfied that it does not answer to raise up executive branches of government independent of the Mayor; and that, whatever is done in other respects, in this a return will be made to the system of 1830.

The plan now proposed is to make the Comptroller, Commissioner of Streets and Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, the Corporation Counsel, the President of the Croton Aqueduct and the City Inspector, an Executive Council-"to assist the Mayor in the discharge of the executive business of the city." The Aldermen proposed the same thing; but the Executive Council was to assist the Mayor in "supervising the executive duties of the city," which duties "the Common Council" was to "define clearly by ordinance." The Councilmen leave more scope to the authority of the Mayor, and their reports are therefore more judicious. In point of fact the Executive Council, composed of members appointed by the Mayor, and liable to be dismissed by him, would be a mere instrument of his, like the Cabinet Council at Washington. The real executive would be the Mayor him self, whatever conncil was given him; and the only point to be cared for in legislating to create such a council is to provide that it shall not in any way control or embarrass the Mayor. If the Commissioners, Comptroller and other heads of departments are as thoroughly under the Mayor's authority as the Secretaries of War and the Navy are under the authority of the President, they may call themselves an Executive Council or anything else that suits them, without its mattering much.

All these three charters-the two Council men's charters and the Aldermen's—attempt a gross impositon on the people in one respect.

One of the former says:—

Sec. 25. It shall be lawful for the Common Council of said city to establish such other departments and bureaus as they may deem the public interest may require; and to assign to them and thous herein created, such duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with this act. And the other:--

Sec. 26. The Common Council shall have power to create such offices by ordinance, in addition to those herein specified, as may be necessary, and to define their duties, and to fix the salaries of all officers paid from the city treasury.

ty treasury.

Now, it may be necessary for the Common Council to have power to create offices under certain rare contingencies. But it is evident that this vague authority to create offices and departments may be made the means of furthering the worst political schemes. We know, unhappily, how independent of and antagonistic to the people the Common Council may become; how the people may desire to control the Corporation, and find it beyond its control. The old idea was that the Mayor was expected to be corrupt, and the Common Council pure; whence it was expedient to tie the Mayor's hands and give plenty of power to the Council. Well, we have tried this plan some years and found it bad. Our experience is that, as a general rule, pride will keep a man straigh who has name enough to be elected Mayor, and that laws to fetter him may save the city a few thousand dollars, but will certainly impair the Mayor's usefulness to a much greater extent. On the other hand, it does not appear that we have found the Common Council too powerless. Only a couple of years ago, the Corporation defied the people, the courts, and even the police; and it was impossible to get the better of them. If it is necessary to entrust the Council with the power of creating new offices, that power should be circumscribed, made subject, for instance, to the sanction of the Mayor; and the persons to fill such offi-

ces should be chosen by the Mayor. There is another point worth notice. Uader these projected charters, all nominations are required to be sent to the Aldermen by the Mayor. If they are rejected, the Mayor is bound to send in the name of another person within ten days. There should be a modification in this arrangement, in order to protect nominees for office from spite, or unfair rivalry in the Aldermen. They might be bound to state their objections to parties upon appointments they rejected. They might be denied the right of challenge without cause. The Mayor is bound to specify his objections on vetoing a measure; the rule ought to cut both

In other respects the new charters bear strong resemblance to the present one, and deserve commendation. The points which are objectionable could easily be corrected. The Legislature should not rise without freeing us from the incongruous mass of absurdities under which we are now suffering.

Junes.-Paul Julien, the clever little violinist, will give one concert in Brooklyn this evening, assisted by Bernhard Meisener, a pianist; also by August Gockel and other talented artists. Their last concert in New York will take place at Niblo's on Friday.

Meeting at the Corn Exchange. A public meeting of merchants in the flour trade was held yesterday at the Corn Exchange, to consider what

measures were necessary to produce a reform in the present mode of the inspection of flour.
N. H. Wolf, Esq., was called to the chair, and Elisha

Whittlesey, Esq., acted as Secretary. The CHARMAN on taking his seat explained the object

of the meeting to be the adoption of measures which would lead to a thorough reformation in the present mode of flour inspection. The loose and irregular man-ner in which the business was conducted, had destroyed its value as a standard, and thrown discredit on the character of American floor in foreign markets. It was due to the trade and to the reputation of American flour that a reform should, if practicable, be made; and be trusted that the meeting would adopt proper remsdes for the permanent correction of the evils complained of.

Mr. FDWARD H. WHITE SUGgested that a complian-

cles for the perhasons extended to the evis compained of.

Mr. Frward H. Werrs suggested that a committee of
six should be appointed for the purpose of investigating
the subject and to report upon the best place for efficiing the object in view.

Whereup n, on motion, the following gentlemen were
named by the chairman as members of the said committie:—Edward H. White, Stephen Valentine, John H.
Kingsford, Jacob Nevus, issae H. Read and David Dows.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the committee,
when the meeting was dayly adjurated,

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

PED LATEST NEWS.

News from California, Oregon and Micaragua. Arrival of the Prometers at New Obleans-The Morthern Light in Route for New York Wife \$350,000 in Treasure. NEW ORIMANS, Feb. 21, 1856.

The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan on the 5th arrived at this port to-day. Bhe brings San Francisco dates to the 21st uit. The Northern Light sailed on the 5th for New York, with 2350,600 in specie. The Califor-nia news is not important. Agricultural accounts are

better, and news from the mines more encouraging.

The jury in the Cora case could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. There will probably be a new

The members of the Legislature are considerably em-barrassed in the matter of electing a United States Sena-tor. Several prominent candidates have withdrawn for the purpose of harmonizing the American party.

The San Francisco markets were unchanged.

The Black Warrier and John Stuart, of New York, and the Sam Appleton and Defender, of Boston, had arrive t San Francisco. The bank Isabellita Hyne was wrecked on the 8th utt...

go are a total loss.
INDIAN FIGHTS IN OREGON. More Schting at Fort Walla Walia is reported. In an ngagement between the Indians and troops at that

point, the loss of the latter is stated at twenty-three killed and wounded. APPAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

Affairs in Nicaragua were quiet. General Walker had suspended relations with the United States Minister, Mr. Wheeler.

THE WAR POR THE PRINTING—THE KANSAS PRO-CLAMATION A PAILURE—THE SECRETARYSHIP TO LONDON—EFFECT OF THE NEWS FROM MICA-RAGUA, ETC.

The republican doctors were unable to agree last night and the Northeastern republicans are determined not to yield. The printer, by right, they say, belongs to them, and they will not withdraw Mr. Follett. He, however, cannot be elected. They must compromise on some other man in order to be successful. The democrats are trying this evening to get Mr. Wendell to withdraw. Whether they will be successful, to morrow's proceedings will de

The President's proclamation fell stillborn on the ears f members. It is regarded as another bid for the Cin-

cinnati convention.

To-day's Sentinel contains a leading article, said to be dictated by a gentleman high in authority, in which Gen Pierce and his advisers are literally knocked into a cook ed hat. Pierce stock has fallen twenty per cent to-day. Mr. Angel, who was rejected some time since as Com-missioner to the Sandwich Islands, will be tendered the post of Secretary of Legation to London.

The news that Gen. Walker's government had suspend ed intercourse with Minister Wheeler has caused con siderable excitement.

DEPARTURE OF MR. DALLAS-OUR RELATIONS WITH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1856. Mr. Dallas, Minister to England, took leave of th President this evening. He leaves for Philadelphia to-morrow morning, to make preparation for his departure by the Baltic on the 5th March. Philip N. Dallas, his son, has been appointed Secretary of Legation. Mr. Dallas has received his final instructions, but much is left to his discretion. He will not return to Washington unless news from Europe should change the aspect of our affairs with England so as to make further instructions necessary. Our relations with Great Britain are considered as very critical.

ARREST OF MR. BUST FOR HIS ASSAULT ON HORACE GREELEY—CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1856.
Albert Rust appeared in court this morning and gave pail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the crimina court, to answer for his assaults upon Horace Greeley few weeks since. He was arrested at the instance of Francis C. Treadwell, of New York, who acted, it is understood, without solicitation from Mr. Greeley.

Conferences have taken place to night among the re

ublicans, some of whom are desirous of withdrawing Mr Follett as a candidate for printer. Several addition andidates will be voted for to-morrow. A proposition has been prepared by Mr. Wright, of Tennes nue the printing to Mr. Nicholson of the Union, until the first Monday in December—but this cannot pass.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. WASHINGTON Feb. 12 1856.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (dem.) of Ill., in presenting the petities of a naval officer, complaining of the action of the Retir

irg Board, proposed the passage of a law to grant tria by court martial where charges are made, to test their truth. This would be doing justice, by separating the Mr. HALE, (black rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill to re-

peal the act to promote the efficiency of the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents.

SPEECH OF MR. WILSON ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION

The consideration of the Central American question was then resumed.

mr. Wilson, (black rep.) of Mass., said that notwithstanding the declaration of the President—which had been reiterated by distinguished Senators, and repeated by the public press throughout the country—that our relations with England growing out of the Central American question were in a complicated condition, the people of the United States, whose instincts are safer than the deductions of statesmen, give little beed to these apprehensions. Far seeing merchants continue to send their vassels on distant ventures, freighted with full cargoss, in confident anticipation ti at their will be no rupture of our friendly relations with England. There was not the slightest alarm in the public mind on that score. People are not to be diverted from what is passing on the other side of the Mississippi by rumors of war with Great Britain. It is not very probable that the Executive desires a war which would extend the boundaries of this country to the shores of that Polar sca gazed on by Dr. Kane. There is no such desire for an addition to the free seil of this republic on the part of the administration. The only result attained by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been a prolific correspondence and an interminable discussion, which has settled no point in dispute and came to no result. The treaty had not accomplished what the people of this country expected. He thought the United States should at once declare it null and void, and stand then just as we stood before it was made. The course of Great Britain justifies us in abrogating the treaty nitogether. We need not fear her in Central America, let her send as many Anglo-Faxons there as she pleases. No doubt they would all turn out good democrate and make good citizens of this country when me hereafter come into possession there. Mr. Mason (dem.), of S., thought that the discussion of the difficulties surrounsding it. He hoped the question would now be taken on the reference.

Mr. Buriler (dem.), of S., thought that the discussion of the Senate.

Mr. Foor (black rep.), of Vt., Mr. Wilson, (black rep.) of Mass., said that notwith

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1866. THE CONTEST FOR PRINTER. The House proceeded to vote for Printer, the fir

ballot resulting as follows:-
 Follett
 .65
 Wendell
 .69

 Farnham
 9
 Sargent
 .6

 Scattering
 .15
 .6

> News from the Plains Sr. Louis, Feb. 12, 1856.

The Salt Lake mail arrived at Independence on Satur day last, but brought no news of importance. Snow is reported to be from three to fifteen feet in depth on the route. The Santa Fe and Salt Lake mails, outward bound have been obliged to return, being unable to proceed.

Inauguration of the Jackson Statue at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11, 1850 The inauguration of the Jackson equestrian statue, in this city, took place to day. There was an immeose military and civic procession, and the spectacle was grand

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston CHARLESTON, Feb. 12, 1856. The steamship James Adger, from New York, on Saturday, arrived here at 8 o'clock last Monday eyening. No News of the Pacific.

HAUPAX, Peb. 12_ port. The steamship Canada is now ten days out fr Liverpool, and may be looked for on or after to-morre it is possible she may bring us some intelligence of missing vessel, by either falling in with her or report her return to some English or Irish port.

ON. Feb. 12, 186 neen to-day, the wires having coased to work east John, N. B.

Serious Accident on the New York Cent.

STRACUM, Feb. 12, 1856.
The accommodation train bound west on the Central (new read,) which left here at six o'clock this afternoon. drawn by two ergines, came in collision with the n train coming east at the junction of single and dow track, about a mile west of this city, owing to the d placement of a switch. Mr. Frost, the condustor of a train bound west, seaped off and was thrown on the ti His face was considerably bruised. Mr. Carver, of Lyon Wayne county, was bally injured internally, and two three; other persons were sightly bruised. Two of engines were considerably broken, but none of the c were materially injured. It has snowed here all day-the wind blowing a per

Irish Emigrant Aid Convention at Bestal

Burraio, Feb. 12, 1856. The Irish Emigrant Aid Convention assembled in Du ley Hall at 4 o'clock, P.M., and was organized temporari by Very Rev. Dr. McDonnell, of Kingston, C. W., wh officiated as President pro tem

Three delegates from the United States and three from Canada were appointed a Committee on Credentials, an reported seventy delegates present.

A committee, consisting of five from the United State and five from Canada, was appointed to nominate officer for the permanent organization, with instructions to re port to-morrow, Wednesday.

United States Supreme Court.

Washnoron, Feb. 12, 1856.
The Chief Justice announced to the bar that, in pur suance of the 47th rule, the Court would not hear arguments after Friday, the 29th instant; that at that tim the Court would adjourn until Tuesday, the lat day of April, thence to continue its session during April and May, unless some circumstance should make an earlist adjournment proper.

No. 50. John F. McKinny vs. Manuel Saviego and

Judge Campbell read the decision of the Court, reversit the judgment of the District Court of Texas with cost and remanding the cause with directions to award veni facias de novo

No. 48. Steamboat New York, &c. Thomas C. Duran et al., claimants, appellants, vs. Isaac P. Rea, owner of the brig Sarah Johanna. Judge Nelson gave the deci-sion of the court, affirming the decision of the Circui-Court of Scuthern New York, with costs and interest. No. 26. Richard R. Sessions, et al., vs. John M. Pi tard. Judge McLean delivered the decision of the court affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Ar

No. 61. Fred. Scott, plaintiff, vs. J. F. A. Sandford Argument continued by Hon. A. S. Geyer, for defendant

Boston Weekly Bank Statement. The following table shows the footing of our bar

tatement for the week ending February 11, as compare with the week previous:-Specie.
Los from other banks.
Due from other banks.
Due to other banks.
Chroulation.

The Maine Law Party Defeated. ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1856. At the town election held here to day, the anti-Mais

aw party elected their ticket by about 150 majority. Fatal Accident. Boston, Feb. 12, 1856.

E. E. Tibbatts. a wealthy and respectable citizen of Lynn, was killed this forenoon, in Bloomfield street, in this city, by some ice falling upon him from a building. Weather very mild.

Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life, PROVIDENCE, Feb. 12, 1856.

An engine belonging to the Hartford and Providence Railroad exploded at the locomotive house this noon, killing John Vaughan, the engineer, and partially de-

molishing the building

Death from Apoplexy. ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1856. Alason Bennett, of Rome, fell dead in a fit of apoplexy, at three o'clock this afternoon, while descending the steps

Markets.
PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PURLADRIPHIA, Feb. 12, 1856.

Stocks are steady—quotations as follows:—Fennylva-nia 5's, 55; Reading Railroad, 44's; Long Island, 16's; Morris Canal, 15's; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44's. New Orlhans, Feb. 11: 1356. Sales of cotton to-day, 22,000 biles. Prices have slightly advanced. Midding is quoted at 9'sc. Flour is stagnant. Other commodities unchanged.

The United States sloops of war Germantown and Leant were at Rio Janeiro about January 1st.

vant were at Rio Janeiro about January 1st.

The following is a list of the officers ordered to the store ship Relief, now fitting out at the Navy Yard for the purpose of taking out stores to the Brazit squadron:—
Lieutenant or mmanding—James W. Cooke; Lieutenant—Watson Emith, theodore Lee, Charles P. Mofary, J. P. Pyfice: Purser—Caleb J. Kmery; and Pasced Assistant Surgeon—Chas. H. Williamson.

The U. S. atcamer Leepatch, also at the Navy Yurd, has been put in commission, and will be attached to the Penascola Navy Yard as a tender. Her officers are:—
Lieutenant commanding—fromas M. Crosam; Lieutenante—John T. Walker, George W. Young and John J. Cornwell; Assistant Surgeon—James Lawr, First Assistant Engineer—J. C. E. Lawrence; Third Assistant Engineer—H. A. Ramsay.

Before the Pelice Comm

Before the Palice Commissioners.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPLAINT AGAINST GEORGE W. MATSELL.

It is agreed between the counsel in this proceeding that Frank W. Brinley, the collector of Perth Amboy, in New Jersey, may be examined as a witness in this matter on the part of the prosecution, and that his deposition may be taken before any person authorized to administer onthe in New Jersey, on the 18th day of February, inst., at 11 A. M. of that day, at the said Collector's office, and that when so taken such deposition may be read in evisience on the hearing of this matter, with the like effect as if he had been personally examined in open court, one person may at 'end such examination on each side, to conduct the same.

J. T. BRADY, for Respondent.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, for Committee.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1856.

New York, February 9, 1856.
We understand that the commission will leave this morning for Perth Amboy, to take the deposition of Mr. Brinley.

SCARCITY OF COAL AND PROVISIONS AT RICH-MOND.—The ice blockade has sunjected Richmond to almost a state of siege. The allowance of coal there, it is stated, is very nearly exhausted, and the quantity brought in daily from the pits is insdequate to the wants of the community. Already, the gas lights are turned off before midnight in coasequence of a deficiency in the supply of coal at the gas works. It is also said that the stock of corn, meal and sugar is rapidly diminishing, and the price of the latter article has gone up almost to the war figure.

WAT DEUTE.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.

SUPPOSE COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 182, 189, 2,033, 2 034, 197, 79, 63, 290, 321, 270, 271, 325, 329, 331, 332, 128, 319, 184, 539.

U. S. DETRICT COURT.—Nos. 7, 17, 26 to 35.

SUPPOSE COURT—Trial Term.—Nos. 551, 618, 507, 842, 626, 7, 84, 884, 374, 829, 485, 606, 530, 622, 645 to 651, 664 to 658, 661, 662, 663.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.—Pert 1.—Nos. 352 to 307 inclusive. Part 2.—90, 238, 17, 24, 69, 68, 191, 205, 368, 369 to 374.

SUPPOSE COURT—General Term.—25, 166, 20, 10, 32, 61 147 and 105 to end of calendar.

Applicants for admission to the bar will be examined by William Curtis Neyes, Asaron J. Vanderposel and Richard Busted, Esq., examiners, ou Friday, 15th isst., at 4 o'clock F. M. Applications must be filled on or before that Cay.

Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, and the Seau-tiful lampratypes, all farnished in good style, complete in-cases, for 25 cents. Photographs, not excelled, for only \$3. Wholesale depot of the patent picture machine, 280 Broadway. Valuable Real Estate at Auction this Day-The attention of our readers is called to the sale, to be made this day, Wednesday, at 120 clock, at the Merchante Exchange, by ALBERT H. MICOL AY, auction eer, consisting of two very valuable lots, corner of Second avenue and 85th street; asso, house and 10 to 0.57 Attorney street; house, and lot on Eightysecond street; the very valuable lease No. 21 Wall street, and a plot of ground on Fifty-second and Fifty-shird streets and Twelth and I hutteenth avenues, with a valuable water richt. Terms of all the property liberal. For maps and full particulars we refer to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad street.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Wedding envelopes, &c.—The latest Pariman styles at EVERDELL'S, No. 102 Broadway, corner Duane street, Mr. Everdel's is its oldest and beak known store for card engraving and pristing in Broadway. Established in 1849.